population, has. Primary Schooling facilities within 1 km. distance. As regards enrolment ratio, according to Selected Educational Statistics (1992-93) printed by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, it was 105.7% in classes I—V corresponding to the age group 6—11 years. Since the over-age and under-age children are also included in this ratio, the percentage goes above 100.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir, the latest data available with the Ministry for 1989-90 shows that 64.09 per cent children dropout before reaching class-VIII.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. A programme of action was drawn up in 1992 in consul-t~;icn with educational experts. State Governments and Union Territory Administrations outlining various steps to be taken to achieve the target of Universa-lisation of Elementary Education.

Universalisation of Primary Education in MP

4139. SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU: will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether an ambitious Rs. 687 crores scheme for universalisation of primary education in Madhya Pradesh was inaugurated on 5th January, 1994;

(b) whether the new initiative of district primary education porgramme is being launched in U.P., Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh also ;

(c) whether the programme seeks to give a new thrust to the primary education which will be initially undertaken in 19 districts of Madhya Pradesh ;

(d) if so, whether the Eropean Community has agreed to provide an assistance of Rs. 585 crores;

(e) if so, what will be the contribution of Madhya Pradesh and the Gujarat Governments ;

(f) the 19 districts which will be covered in the first phase of the programme in Madhya Pradesh ;

(g) by what time the project is likely to be completed; and

(h) the other details of the programme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (KUMARISELJA): (a) to (g). A Financing Agreement has been signed between Government of India and European Community (EC) whereby EC would provide programme assistance of ECUs 150 million (about Rs. 585 crores) to District Primary Education Programme (DPEP). To begin with, 42 districts spread over seven states namely Assam, Haryana, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Madhya Pradesh are covered under DPEP. The EC financial assistance is being applied to 19 districts of Madhya Pradesh. The districts are Bilaspur, Betul, Chattarpur, Dhar, Guna, Mandsaur, Parma, Raigarh, Raisen, Rajnandgaon, Rajgarh, Ratlam, Rewa, Sarguja, Satna, Sehore, Shahdol, Sidhi and Tikamgarh. A project covering the six other States has been posed to the World Bank. About 15% of the project outlay would be financed by the participating states. Each DPEP project is expected to have a time frame of seven years.

(h) DPEP seeks to operationalise the strategy of decentralised planning to universalise elementary education. The cir-teria for selection of the districts is :

(a) educationally backward districts with female literacy below the national average; and/or

(b) districts where Total Literacy Cam paigns (TLCs) have been successful lea ding to enhanced demand for elementary education.

Mahila Samridhi Yojana

4140. SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of accounts opened by women in the country particularly in Punjab and Bihar under the newly launched Mahila Samridhi Yojana;

(b) the details thereof Union Territory-wise and district-wise as on 31st December 1993;

(c) whether Government proposed to provide any other incentive to the women under the said scheme for improvement of their economic position ;

(d) whether every eligible woman was encouraged to open her MSY account in the post office; if so, the details thereof; and

(e) what publicity measures are being taken to popularise the Scheme in villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJE-SHWARI): (a) The total number of accounts opened by the rural women in the country under\ Mahila Samridhi Yojana as on 31-3-1994 is 7,29,041. The number of accounts in the State of Punjab and Bihar are 54,371 and 3,406 respectively.

(b) State-wise, Union Territory-wise details of Mahila Samridhi Yojana accounts opened as on 31-12-1993 is at Statement *(See* below) and district-wise at

Annexure. *[See* Appeadis 170, Anaexure No. 79.]

(c) There is no such proposal at present.

(d) and (e) Effective publicity campaign to popularise the scheme has been launched through official and non-official media such as video spots, short films, display advertisement in language newspapers, posters and folders, messages on postal stationery and bus panels. The official Media is broadcasting and televising the messages on prime time. Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) as well as officials working in the sector of Women and Child Development have also been involved in popularising the scheme. The 1CDS functionaries at all level including Anganwadi workers have been addressed in this regards. All related Central Ministries and the State Governments have also been requested to popularise this scheme through NGOs and officials working in rural areas.

Statement-I

Position of Accounts opened under Mahila Samridhi Yoiana State and Union Territory-Wise

S. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	No. of Accounts opened upto 31-12-
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,20,650
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil
3	Assam	2,721
4	Bihar	1,730
5	Delhi	305
6	Goa	7,044
7	Gujarat	6,419
8	Haryana .	8,914
9	Himachal Pradesh	7,039
10	Jamnui & Kashmir	Nil
11	Karnataka	5,373
12	Kerala .	5,638
13	Madhya Pradesh	11,906
14	Maharashtra	12,394
15	Manipur	Nil
16	Meghalaya .	Nil
17	Mizoram	Nil
18	Nagaland	Nil
19	Orissa	2,801
20	Punjab	27,657
21	Rajasthan	9,527
22	Tamil Nadu	26,250
23	Tripura	13
24	Uttar Pradesh .	19,760
25	West Bengal	3,353
26	Sikkim	Nil
27	Andaman and Nicobar Islar.d	133
28	Chandigarh	67
29	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Nil
30	Daman and Diu .	Nil
31	Lakshadweep	Nil
32	Pondicherry	222
	TOTAL	2,79,916

घाज नदी तल की धारा में भूगर्भीय परिवर्तन

@4141. **श्री सोमपाल :** क्या खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान "एशियन ऐज" पत्रिका के फरवरी, 1994 के अंक में देहरादून के निकट राजाजी अभ्यारण्य से होकर गुजरती हुई वर्तमान से शुष्क पड़ी घाज नदी तल धारा में अचानक भूगर्भीय परिवर्तन होने के बारे में प्रकाशित लेख की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस परिघटना का अध्ययन किया है जिसके कारण शुष्क नदी तल में उत्खंड पैदा हो गये हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और भारी पैमाने पर हो रहे इस विलक्षण परिवर्तन से बचने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जाने का विचार है ?

खान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री बलराम सिंह यादव) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग) भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण (जी एस आई) ने प्रारंभिक अध्ययन किए थे । ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि घाज नदी तल धारा में परिवर्तन गुरुत्वाकर्षण के प्रभाव से पुराने भू-स्खलन मलबे के फिर से सक्रिय होने से हुआ है जिसके फलस्वरूप नदी तल धारा के 25 मी० के भू-भाग में लग. भग 4-5 मी० का फैलाव उभार आया है ।

यह एक स्थानीय भूवैज्ञानिक विलक्षण परिवर्तन है जो पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के पहाड़ी ढालों में होता है और यह व्यापक पैमाने पर होने वाली घटना नहीं है ।

@ पूर्वतः अताराकित प्रश्न 3262, 17 मार्च, 1994 से स्थानांतरित ।